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"What one man calls God, another calls the laws of physics."

-Nikola Tesla

TOPIC 15: SOUND







- Relatively easy topic
- Take note of echo questions and calculations

CHAPTER ANALYSIS



EXAM

- Tested in MCQ mainly, some Section A questions
- Closely linked to chapter like General Properties of Waves



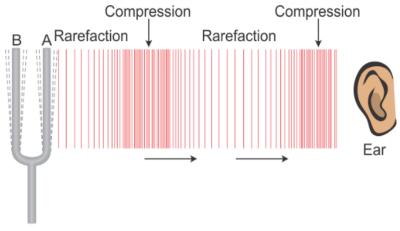
- Light overall weightage
- Constitute to around 2.5% of marks for past 5 year papers

KEY CONCEPT

SOUND WAVES SPEED OF SOUND IN MEDIUM ECHO



SOUND WAVES



When vibrating object alternately pulls or pushes on the layers of air adjacent to it, it causes small but rapid changes in air pressure.

Compressions are regions where particles are pushed closer together, resulting in higher pressure.

Rarefactions are regions where particles are pulled further apart, resulting in lower pressure.

SOUND WAVES

Sound waves are propagated as **longitudinal waves** whose particles vibrate parallel to the wave motion direction.

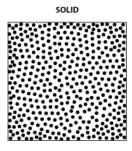
Sound waves are mechanical waves, as they require a **medium to travel**.

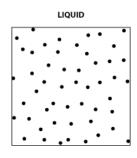
The source of a sound wave is by a **vibrating source**.

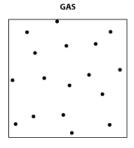
It can be produced by vibration of objects, eg drum, tuning fork, vocal cords.

SOUND WAVES

Mediums for sound to create vibrations



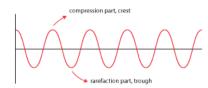


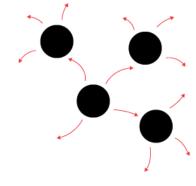


When a vibration occurs by sound, molecules in the medium start to vibrate and transmits that energy through other molecules.

Distance between molecules in solid mediums are the smallest. The 2nd is liquid and the 3rd one is gas.

So, sound energy travels much more faster than the other mediums in solid mediums.





SPEED OF SOUND IN MEDIUMS

Sound travel faster in denser mediums as energy is transferred more quickly between particles.

Hence, sound travel fastest in **solid > liquid > gas.**

| Medium | Speed / ms ⁻¹ |
|--------|--------------------------|
| Vacuum | 0* |
| Air | 330 |
| Water | 1500 |
| Steel | 5200 |

^{*}Sound does not travel in a vacuum.

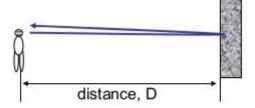
ECHO

Reflection of sound

An echo is a reflected sound wave.

Question:

A misguided child shouts 'Barca!' at a nearby cliff and hears an echo 1.4 s later. How far away is the cliff? Take the speed of sound = 340 m/s.



The sound travels to and from the cliff, a total distance of 2D

speed = distance / time

becomes: distance = speed x time

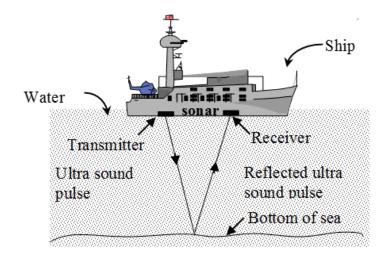
- $= 340 \text{ m/s} \times 1.4 \text{ s}$
- = 476 m
- = 2D!

Therefore distance to the cliff = 238 m.

ECHO

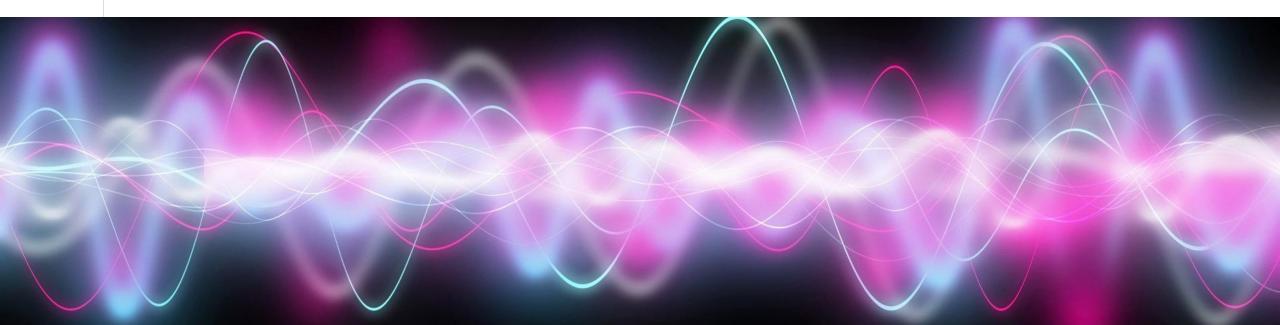
When a sound wave is reflected by a large, hard and smooth surface, an echo is produced.

Speed of sound =
$$\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$$
 = $\frac{\text{Distance by echo to surface \& back}}{\text{Echo Time}}$



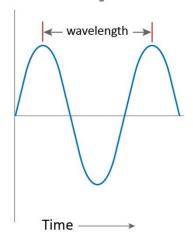
KEY CONCEPT

PITCH & LOUDNESS

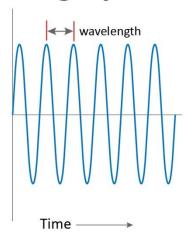


GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

Low pitch

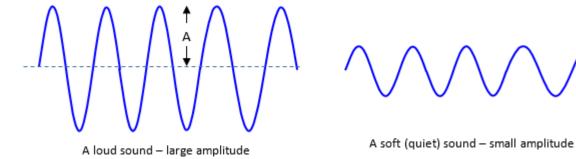


High pitch



PITCH & LOUDNESS

Loudness is measured by amplitude & is a measure of the amount of energy carried by the sound.



Pitch depends on the frequency (number of waves formed in 1s).



A high pitched note – high frequency

A low pitched note – low frequency



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